ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. to 6 10 p. m. - Water Color exhibition. AMBERG THEATRE -8:15 - Faust. JOU TERATRE-8-A Midnight Bell. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Prince and the Pauper. CASING-S-The Brigands.
DALY'S THEATRE-S-As You lake It. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S.-Mr. Barnes of New-York. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-A Scrap of Paper. LYCEUM THEATRE-2:15-The Charity Ball.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-3-Recital. 8:30-Aunt

Jack. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Trampeter of Sackingen. NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-The Gondollers. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-Bluebeard, Jr. PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-8:15-Shenandeab. TANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Seven Ages. STAR THEATRE-8-The Senator.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fair. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-As You Like It. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Shane na Lawn. 6TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A circus in Lisbon was wrecked by the audience because of the presentation of a pantomime called "Portugal in Africa." The banking law of Brazil has been revised by the new Government. - The seventeenth chess game at Havana, between Tchigorin and Gunsberg, was a draw. - The Marquis de Mores fought a duel with a French editor, whom he wounded. - The Squadron of Evolution reached

Domestic.-Fires in Danbury and in Boston caused a loss of \$250,000 in each case. The World's Fair bill and its defects were discussed by Senator Saxton. - Mrs. Alice S. Coppinger died at the home of her father, Secretary Blaine, in Washington. - The Scioto Valley Railway was sold to the Huntington interest and reorganized.

City and Suburban .- A policeman while taking a murderer to the police station was attacked by a mob of Italians and had a desperate struggle with them. = A statement signed by Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company, announces that Charles H. Leland, expresident of the Sixth National Bank, has made arrangements by which the bank will resume business. = The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, announced his intention of retiring on the thirtieth anniversary of his call to that pulpit. - Arrangements were completed for the installation of Seth Low as president of Columbia College, - A large number of Italian citizens held a meeting at Tammany Hall in memory of the Duke of Aosta.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 35 3-4.

By the death of Mrs. Coppinger another heavy blow has fallen upon Secretary Blaine and his family. They have indeed been most sorely afflicted. The tenderest sympathy of the entire country will go out to them in unstinted measure in these hours of deep sorrow because of the additional bereavement which has visited them.

The prospect for a reasonable amount of good legislation at Albany this winter is far from good. The tactics of the Democrats are apparently to waste as much time and produce as much delay as possible, with the purpose of causing a rush of bills toward the end of the session, in which case many important measures may be left for the Governor to dispose of as he sees fit without danger of having his action overruled. It is plainly the duty of the majority in both Senate and Assembly to exercise their rights and prevent the consummation of this Democratic scheme.

The discussion in the Presbytery in the matter of revision having been closed on Friday. that body will to day, in accordance with the programme agreed on, begin the voting. How much time this will require can only be surmised, but the voting may run as far beyond all expected limits as the debate itself. Attention is directed in this relation to a contribution on the subject by the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, which is printed in another column. Dr. Hall's letter will command equal attention among both the opponents and the friends of revision.

Mr. Ford's tenth letter on "The New Republic" is the most important thus far of his valuable contributions to a true understanding of the situation in Brazil. It consists of an interview with Sephor Barboza, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. This interview should be read by every one who wishes to comprehend the purposes of the leaders of the Republican movement. Senhor Barboza's its site would be a considerable addition to the moment our labors to bring every workingman sentiment written for the people of the United taxable property of the village and would prob- in the city to consider the practical importance \$800,000 larger than in January last year, from life by every medical man who is called upon to

States will, as our correspondent says, be heartily reciprocated by all Americans.

Dr. Cuyler's contemplated resignation of the pastorate of the large and important Presbyterian church in Brooklyn to which he has ministered for almost thirty years is in pursuance of a purpose which he has long cherished. No less surprise is created by the announcement on that account, however. But it is to be noted that his resignation in April will not be imperative. If his congregation desire him to remain, he virtually says that he will do so. As Dr. Cuyler is in vigorous health, despite his sixty-eight years, it is not likely that his ket. So far from the prison hurting Sing Sing, resignation will be accepted. Apparently he has many years of active work before him.

The statement furnished to the Associated Press by Speaker Reed, in further vindication of his course during the last week, derives uncommon force from the reference he makes to the conduct of Mr. Carlisle, while in the Speaker's chair, in repeatedly declaring bills passed when less than a quorum had voted. Such acts were illegal, according to Mr. Carlisle's dictum announced last week. Mr. Reed insists on the right of the majority to rule the House, and there is no doubt that he will keep on insisting to that effect and will carry his point. That his course is meeting with the approval of Republicans generally is shown by the numerous dispatches of commendation sent to him by Republican organizations in various parts of the country. The tenor of these may be judged from the samples which are printed in our Washington dispatches.

PROGRESS IN THE HOUSE.

Great progress toward better government has been made during the last week. The Southern Confederacy is not "in the saddle again," as it was when Mr. Carlisle was elected. For some years he has exercised power so arbitrarily in behalf of Democrats that they get dreadfully hot-headed when any power is exercised contrary to their wishes, just as a badly spoiled child will kick and rave and scream when his hands are tied. Again and again, Mr. Carlisle defeated the known will of a large majority of the House, including in some cases a majority of Democrats, by refusing recognition to members who endeavored to take up important business. Now the Democrats think it infamous that Speaker Reed does not recognize a member whose declared object is to stop the business of the House.

Apparently the Democrats are glad of a pretext for not discussing the West Virginia case. as they have spent the time in ranting and raving. The case is one which they cannot afford to place before the country on its merits. It is one of those notorious cases in which the people elected one man and a Democratic Governor then proceeded to elect somebody else. The question before the House is whether the bold thefts thus perpetrated shall be upheld. In every such case the House ought to sustain the members elected by the people, and without unnecessary delay. At the same time it would be wise to give the benefit of the doubt, in every case where real doubt exists, to the Democratic claimant, that it may be plain to everybody that the measures deemed necessary in order to get any business done at all were not, as Democrats pretend, taken for the purpose of securing any wrongful advantage in doubtful cases. It is commonly supposed that the evidence in favor of Republicans in at least half these contests is clear and conclusive, and if the majority should decline to unseat Democrats in cases less clear, it would gain in public approbation.

The members of the House have been attending to their duties with creditable fidelity this week, scarcely a member having been absent on the Republican side without justification. Out of 168 Republicans elected, on nearly every vote 162 have been present and voting, and one other who was sick would have been taken to the House at his own desire if it had been necessary. With the return of a member from Wisconsin, and another from the deathbed of his wife in Massachusetts, there should be this week a clear majority of all the members elected to act upon the first contested case, so that no pretext can be found for questioning the action of the House in the courts, though the decision by the Supreme Court of Indiana, upon a question exactly parallel with that raised by Speaker Reed's rulings, doubtless shows what the United States courts would maintain if the issue could be properly brought before them. No member who respects himself or his constituents will feel that he has any right to be absent at such a time if he can possibly

It is not generally understood, perhaps, that the laws governing all parliamentary bodies, and the standing rules adopted for the permanent government of the House, are in force when the House has not adopted a special code of rules for itself. But under this common law of parliamentary bodies, as well as under the code usually adopted, it is expressly required that every member present shall vote when his name is called, unless he has been excused. This fundamental law is found in Jefferson's Manual, long the standing authority : it is one of the oldest standing rules of the House, adopted April 19, 1789, and has never been questioned, though frequently violated. The right of a member to violate it deliberately, for the express purpose of defeating the performance of public business, is now for the first time asserted by the Democrats, whose inborn and ineradicable propensity to rebel against law inspires the party as much as it ever did. Under Speaker Reed, lawbreakers will not be suffered to rule the House by their deliberate violation of the fundamental law of all parliamentary bodies.

THE SING SING PRISON CONTROVERSY Sing Sing is a good deal torn up just now. Not the prison, but the pretty little place on the banks of the Hudson whch contains that wellknown institution. The last Legislature passed an act, which became a law, providing for the erection of a new State prison and the abandonment of the one at Sing Sing. This law has split Sing Sing village into two factions. One of these is heartily in favor of getting rid of the prison at the earliest possible minute; the other is just as strenuous in demanding that it shall permanently stay where it is. The former looks upon the prison as an evil which does much to interfere with the growth and progress of Sing Sing; no, says the other party, it is not

a blight but a blessing. The quarrel is a pretty one as it stands, and on another page will be found a summary of the points made by those who are parties to it. The anti-prisonites argue that it is in vain to expect that new comers will buy and build at Sing Sing so long as the village has for its chief prison is a curse to Sing Sing manufactures. To stamp Sing Sing upon their goods is to raise the presumption that they are prison-made and thus to endanger their sale with members of the labor organizations. The anti-prisonites also point out that if the prison was removed

ably be purchased by some great manufacturing establishment. On the other hand, the proprisonites claim that it would be unwise to part with an annual source of revenue amounting to \$200,000-that amount being spent in the village by the employes of the prison and the friends of the convicts. Is the prison responsible for any depression of real estate that may exist at Sing Sing? No, they say; give us better roads and related improvements and property will advance and find purchasers. To remove the prison is sure to injure rather than help property-owners, since its effect will be to throw at least one hundred houses on the marit has made it the thriving, enterprising village that it is to-day. Do away with the prison and manufactures might and might not come and take its place. But in any event we prefer a hird in hand.

Such are the pros and cons. The Legislature has before it a report presented by the commission appointed last year, favoring the selection of a site for a new prison at Esopus, Ulster County. The future of the Sing Sing prison depends upon the action which may be taken on this report. Ulster, it may be added, votes with both hands for retaining the prison where it is : not that she is averse from disturbing the ancient landmarks at Sing Sing, but because she resents the idea of having a penal institution within her own territory.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE FAIR. The week opens with World's Fair prospects omewhat clouded so far as New-York is concerned, and the whole enterprise in a more uncertain and therefore more unsatisfactory condition than ever. It cannot be supposed that the action of the Legislature on Friday was conclusive. The question is certain to be brought up again in some form this week, and Congress will almost certainly wait for an answer. It is of great importance that the answer should come at the earliest possible moment and that it should be rational and decisive. Speaker Husted took the ground that the rejection of the conference report was final, so far as that particular negotiation was concerned, but we do not imagine that any obstacle exists to prevent the Senate from making a fresh effort to accomplish a practical result. It can, for instance, we suppose, take the original Assembly bill, not its own duplicate thereof, and either pass it in the form in which it passed the Assembly or amend it. The record of debate and of votes in the Senate makes it practically impossible to suppose that the bill could pass that body without amendment. The question therefore arises whether such amendments as the Senate is already committed to would stand a reasonable chance of acceptance by the Assembly.

After two adverse votes on that proposition it might be doubted whether such a result could be hoped for; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that only a small minority of the total Republican membership in the Legislature is on record against the inclusion of additional incorporators. A great preponderance of Republican sentiment in both Houses favors the amended bill. On the final vote last Friday the Republican opposition was reduced about one-quarter, and it is at least possible that a further reduction would reward another effort. If, moreover, as we believe, an overwhelming popular opinion supports the World's Fair project, that fact is pretty sure to have been impressed upon members of the Legislature who have come in contact with their constituents since the adjournment, or who have anywhere engaged in discussions of the subject.

Though we regard prompt and favorable action upon the bill as of the utmost importance, we do not urge any man to vote for it against his conscience. But those members who have hitherto opposed the amendment which makes the direction of this great undertaking permanently non-partisan, simply because they are individually satisfied with the names originally proposed, or personally out of sympathy with the men who suggested the addition of new ones, can better afford to yield to the preference of a large majority of their Republican colleagues than to block a great public enterprise in which they are equally interested with the whole country.

A GREAT POLITICAL MOVEMENT. One of the most important political move ments in this State at present is that of the New-York Republican Business Men's Association. Representing as it does, to a large extent, that tremendous power of business interests which, temporarily enlisted in political work, carried the last Presidential campaign against all the patronage of the Democratic Adminisration, its re-entrance into the political field as an active, permanent, aggressive force is a fact full of significance to the party and of encouragement to every member of it.

This movement has been the subject of a good deal of discussion and of a vast amount of speculation on the part of the opposition papers. At first they asserted that it had been started in the interests of Warner Miller against Mr. Platt and the Republican County Committee. This theory, however, was soon discovered to be untenable. Mr. Miller's relations with the County Committee were found to be entirely amicable. The speculators thereupon sought refuge in the directly opposite conclusion, namely, that the Association, which has in its ranks some of Mr. Miller's warmest friends, vas working for Mr. Platt. The absurdity of this statement was too evident for its acceptance. The theorists were puzzled. Speculation on the subject was almost at an end when an infallible Mugwump organ made the alarming discovery that the whole undertaking was inspired by John F. Plummer; that he was its chief promoter, and that the sole object of it was the formation of a "Republican Tammany" with Mr. Plummer as its "Boss," It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Plummer resigned from the presidency of the Business Men's Association more than six months ago.

No, the movement was not started to gratify the personal ambition of any Republican leader. It was begun and will be carried on in the interests of the whole party. There is not a particle of truth in the allegation that it aims at the overthrow of the regular party organization. On the contrary, it will cooperate heartily with the County Committee and supplement that body's work. Colonel Strong, Mr. Armour, Mr. Thurber, Mr. Whitney and the other gentlemen who are at the head of the association have liberal, far-reaching views and ideas, and the movement will be conducted on broad-gauge principles. It will be far more concerned about getting men to vote the Republican ticket than of getting them out of any Republican organization. In the primary work of the Association-that of forming a Republican club in every voting district between the Battery and Kingsbridgethe leaders do not propose to stop on account feature a prison. Again they argue that the of any difference of opinion that has arisen or may arise as to the details of the undertaking. As Colonel Strong sensibly puts it: "We expect there will be difference of opinion among us on many points. That is inseparable from all political activity. But these are not of sufficient importance to cause us to cease for a

to his interests of maintaining a protective tariff."

Success to the Association!

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1890. The Tribune Almanac for 1890 will be upon the counters of our business office to-day. It is, in fact as in name, a "Political Register" of the events of 1889. In this respect it stands alone, for no other publication purports to cover the whole field of political action. Besides full tables of the popular elections of 1889, it contains the record of the election, by Legislatures, of the United States Senators chosen during that period, and a summary of the more important political legislation enacted by Congress and by each of the States and Territories during that year. Within its 129 closely printed pages will be found:

I. An abstract of the political legislation enacted at the last session of Congress, covering questions of Interstate Commerce, the Census of 890, the admission of the four new States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington, the amendments made to Pension, Indian and Public Lands legislation, and sundry other topics.

II. The political platforms of the various parties in the leading States of the Union, so far as they touch general questions, thus indicating present public sentiment on tariff, temperance,

railroad legislation, and the like. And III. President Harrison's Inaugural Address in

The tables of trade, covering several pages, give in compact and intelligible shape the exact relations of this country with every other country on the globe. And other tables of revenue and expenditures of the United States give in full the courses of the former and the objects of the latter.

From the various reports of the Executive branches of the Government have been gleaned a variety of interesting and valuable statements. otherwise inaccessible to the general public, relating to the National and other banks, to the disbursements on Pension account, to the movements of gold and silver, to the amount of the Public Debt, to the rates of domestic and international postage, to the growth of the United States Postoffice system, to immigration and its sources, to the revenues from spirits, tobacco and oleomargarine, and to the amount of "Free List" importations and of "Dutiable List" importations under the present Tariff Act of 1883. These latter tables are, at this moment, peculiarly valuable and suggestive.

Hardly less suggestive are the returns of the votes recently held in various States on Constitu tional Prohibitory Amendments.

The election returns in the various States which voted in 1889 are fully given in detail and in gross and in contrast with those of previous years, so that the student of these figures can see at a glance the changed relations of parties to them The returns from the States of New-Jersey and New-York are stated with exceptional fulness and with greater completeness than will be found elsewhere. The figures for New-Jersey extend to every ward and township of the State, as well as to every Senatorial and Assembly District. and also exhibit the strength of parties at the election of 1889 in each of the Congressional districts of the State. These popular results are compared with like results at the corresponding previous election, so that a complete view is presented of the politics of that State.

Prepared upon the same plan is the vote of the State of New-York, covering the last twenty-five pages of the election returns. These tables include the vote by counties on State officers chosen, the vote by counties on State Senators, the vote by districts on Assemblymen, and the vote by ward and townships on Secretary of State; compared with the like vote two years ago on the same office. The figures for the city of New-York and for the city of Brooklyn include all the officers voted for, both general and local. There are also the usual tables of Congress, the

Cabinet, the United States Judiciary, the principal Departmental officers, the Diplomatic Service of the United States, the Governors of States and Territories, the late votes on President, and a variety of other appropriate matter.

The remarkable increase of interest in sports of all kinds has led to the addition to the Almanac this year of a department devoted to the important records and achievements in the various contests of speed, strength and skill.

Admirers of fast horses, both runners and trotters, will find here in compact and convenient form, the best performances on trotting-track and race-course. Baseball, foot-ball and lawn-tennis enthusiasts can review the great games of the year. Yachtsmen, oarsmen, athletes, cricketers, and others will find proper attention given to their favorite recreations. This ought to prove an especially valuable and attractive feature of the Almanae.

The Almanae will be found to be a complete compilation, not only of the local political facts of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and of the States of New-York and New-Jersey, but of the general political facts of the whole Union, and fully to maintain, in its 52d number, the high position won by more than a half century of successful and continuous publication,

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

If there had been any fear that monetary disturbance would grow out of the robbery in the Sixth National Bank, it would have been allayed by the arrangements made on Saturday to pay all depositors in full. Yet, it is hardly correct to say that the disclosures ought to have no more effect than a bank-burglary upon money or stock markets. Confidence needs to be of extraordinarily "bullish" persuasion not to be at all shaken by a sudden vanishing of values under circumstances which reflect upon the fidelity of persons in places of trust. Dragging and doubtful markets are apt to follow such events. The public seems to have begun buying early last week and there was a strong market, but prices closed a shade lower than on the previous Satarday, notwithstanding a surprisingly satisfactory report by the Lackawanna, enormous traffic returns, and earnings exceeding those o last year for three weeks in January on seventy five to eighty roads by 12.7 per cent. Eastbound shipments from Chicago for four weeks ending January 25 were 377,303 tons, against 212,093 last year, a really phenomenal increase. That the market did not advance with such reports, and with money in good supply, is sufficient proof that it was not entirely indifferent to bank disclosures. It should be added that the monetary future

looked a little less satisfactory toward the close of the week. The Bank of England did not reduce its rate, and accounts of probable demands for gold from the British supply were less favorable. The accounts of British commitments of capital, amounting to \$275,000,000 last year, on which \$50,000,000 is said by "The London Economist" to be payable in cash in January, also explain the present and prospective pressure there. The Treasury took in during the week \$2,300, 000 more than it paid out, and yet the banks gained only \$500,000, unless all the eash which was in the Sixth National Bank a week ago be counted as there yet, as some of it certainly is not. If there are no errors in the statement, more money seems to have gone to the interior than has been returned during the week, and it may be observed that dispatches from interior points, while indicating rather less pressure for money, by no means sustain the idea that large amounts have come, or are coming, hither from the interior at present. With foreign exchanges turning upward, the possibility of gold exports before long is brought to mind.

No ground for that apprehension is given by the merchandise movement thus far, for while exports from New-York were \$2,388,000 less in Jannary, 1890, than in 1889, the decrease in cotton alone at this port appears to have been about \$2,823,000, leaving a gain on other products. But the cotton exports from all ports were about

which it may be inferred that the aggregate of exports was at least \$75,000,000. The decrease in imports at New-York has been about \$3,400,000, so that all imports may have been about \$64,000,-000 for the month, and the excess of exports at least \$11,000,000. This state of trade would not consist with the rapid rise in the rate of exchange were there not also unknown payments on account of securities returned. The wheat movement has been about 5,300,000 bushels from Atlantic ports against 3,200,000 last year in January, flour included, but in corn there has been a decrease of 1,600,000 bushels. Prices have favored exports, wheat falling 1 cent, corn over 1-2 and oats 3-4 of a cent, pork, lard and hogs a shade, and also crude oil, while even cotton, after sales nearly reaching 900,000 bales in a single week, fell off 1-8. Sugar and iron were also weaker, and the general average of prices has fallen about 2 1-2 per cent since January 1.

The disagreement between sugar monopolists

and sugar speculators, which renders Sugar Trust stock uncertain, is probably the best explanation of the fall of 1-16 in raw and 1-8 in refined sugar. The decline in iron warrants from \$19 early in January to \$18 25 last week corresponds with Philadelphia advices that large lots of iron, which had been hypothecated, have now been pressed upon the market at some concession. A weekly production larger by about 10 per cent than last year's unprecedented consumption begins to have its natural effect. In the wool market, quantities of Territory and other clothing wool are sold at some concessions, but combing and delaine wools are strong. At Boston it is observed that duplicate orders for boots and shoes do not come, forward according to the expectation of manufacturers, and sales of dry-goods appear to have slackened at Chicago and other cities. These are symptoms that the extraordinary activity of the last three months cannot be sustained without some reaction. But the clearings of banks outside New-York for the month of January show an increase of 6.4 per cent at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, taken together, and an increase of 12.1 per cent at all other cities, in the aggregate making a gain of 8.8 per cent.

Failures in the month of January have but slightly exceeded those of the same month last year in number, and the results now published show that out of all the failures last year 66 per cent had liabilities less than \$5,000 each, 81 per cent less than \$10,000 each, and 92 1-2 per cent less than \$25,000 each. The extension of he commercial reports, to include a multitude of small concerns which were formerly unnoticed, swells the number of failures, even when the general average of commercial health is good. indeed, it is one of the most satisfactory signs of the time that numerous disasters and misfortunes, speculations and crimes, during the last year or two, have brought so little disturbance to general business, and have so little affected commercial confidence. The general prosperity of the country is too well known, and when nearly all labor is employed at the best wages ever paid, and nearly all mills are at work at their full capacity, and nearly all the artisans more busy than usual in midwinter, it is not easy to produce serious commercial apprehension.

Disagreeable though the climate of England may appear to the uninitiated, yet it is apparently conducive to longevity. In addition to Mr. Glad stone, whose mental and physical vigor at an advanced old age are well known throughout the world, there are some nine or ten octogenarian members of the House of Commons. In the House of Lords no less than thirty of the peers are over eighty years old, Lord Cotresloe, who is the father of the House, being ninety-one, and the Earl of Albemarle, who fought as an ensign at Waterloo, ninety years of age. On the active list of the British Navy we find the name of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, of Shannon and Chesapeake fame, who is now about to enter upon his ninety-ninth year, while on the Bench there are no less than four judges who have passed the age of fourscore years. Perhaps one of the reasons for this astonishing longevity is to be found in the fact that, unlike the Americans who race through life, the English proceed from the Alpha to the Omega of existence at a very gentle logtrot.

The authorities are making beautiful promise in regard to the enforcement of street ordinances. Now, if citizens who obey the regulations will persistently complain of citizens who violate them, we shall see how much the promises amount

Campaigns are coming on in a great many States this year, and the first broadside of Republican heavy guns will be fired by the allied forces of the Republican Clubs in National Convention assembled at Nashville, Tenn., next March. Prepare for that event by buying The Tribune's Hand-Book, entitled "National League of Republican Clubs," now ready for delivery. It is in the form of a Tribune pamphlet Extra, and not only tells about the present condition of the League and large clubs throughout the country, but supplies much additional matter. How to form a Republican Club is fully explained and topics of debate are suggested. Price per copy, 25 cents; fifty copies for \$7 50, 100 copies for \$12 50.

Speaker Reed has the courage of his convictions, and more too. The Republicans in the House made no mistake when they put him in the chair.

"The Financial Chronicle" has a right to com plain that it was misquoted. The figures printed, \$57,750,000, in remarks on its estimate of silver production, should have been printed 54,750,000 ounces, and it should hardly be necessary to assure "The Financial Chronicle" that no misrepresentation of its estimate was intended. But that journal is mistaken in supposing that the comparison of Mr. Valentine's and the Mint estimates was intended as a criticism of its position. On the contrary, it was designed only to make clearer the opinion expressed that, be the increase in silver production thus far what it may, there would yet remain for deposit in the Treasury, after deduction for use in the arts and for exports such as have been required by the demands of other countries, a quantity of silver not so large as to involve serious danger of inflation. The opinion of "The Financial Chronicle" that silver will be brought to this country for deposit, and that none will be exported or used in the arts, did not and does not appear to The Tribune well supported.

The bondsmen of persons in places of trust have a right to demand that reasonable precautions against fraud shall be maintained. But no conceivable system of cheeks can obviate the necessity of putting faith in employes. Otherwise there would be no need of bondsmen.

Crimes against property are more unpardonable in the eyes of the English than any other offence, no matter how heinous. An illustration thereof is to be found in the case of a poor woman at Liverpool who has passed twentytwo years of her life in prison for thefts the aggregate value of which does not exceed two and a half dollars. Thirty years ago, when still almost a child, she was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for stealing a few cents' worth of butter. A couple of years later she repeated the offence, and was condemned to seven years' penal servitude. Shortly after the expiration of her sentence she was punished for stealing a small quantity of butcher's meat by another term of seven years' hard labor; and she has just completed a third sentence of seven years in the penitentiary for stealing a duckling. These are the only offences recorded against her. stole a little over two dollars' worth of food to keep herself from starving, and reaped the consequence of her offences a detention of twentytwo years in prison.

The verdict of the British Commission appointed to investigate the properties and the application of chloroform will be hailed with a feeling of re-

administer this anaesthetic. It has been de onstrated by a vast number of exper performed by the commission that, contrary to the general belief which has until now prevailed it is not the heart, but merely the respiration which is menaced by chloroform; and a series of rules has been drawn up, the observance of which will permit the administration of the vapor with out the slightest risk.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Gammell, of Providence, R. I., has given \$500 for the Soldiers and Sallors' Monument at Newport, which is to be unveiled on Decoration

Senator Hoar's illness, last week, was of a triffing Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., will lecture

at Chicago to-merrow night on "Household Art in Japan."

Miss Kate Field is visiting in Boston.

Any one looking closely at General Butler's hands, says "The Boston Gazette," will notice that the base of his right thumb is a very well developed, full and firm piece of flesh, while at the same place on his left hand it is very much shrunken and fallen away. The difference is due to shaking hands. Probably as living American who has never been President has shaken hands with so many thousand people as General futter, and he has developed the muscles of his right hand and arm by it, instead of letting it exhaust and paralyze them. The General says that the reason handshaking does not try him is, that he does not let any man grasp him by the fingers, but advances his hand to meet the other man's, instead of retreating it, and seizes the other hand himself in a firm grasp. Then he manages the proceeding to suit himself.

The proposition to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg recalls to mind the fact that there is yet on that illustrious field no memorial of George Gordon Meade. The late Empress Augusta left Queen Victoria

splendid gold bracelet, containing the words "For ever" set in precious stones.

Mrs. and Miss Rusk are among the most popular entertainers in Washington.

One of the first paintings which Professor A. Werner will undertake in his new studio at the Berlin Academy is a picture of the late Empress Augusta on her deathbed, which will no doubt make a very effective scene-as Her Majesty was covered with soft, creamy satin, her face, which even in death bore traces of her great beauty, was surrounded by a white lace of her great beauty, was surrounded by a white lace shawl, fastened at the shoulder with a cluster of large tea-roses, and illies of the valley were profusely scat-tered all around her. The other great historical painting which the same artist will take in hand almost im-mediately represents the scene at the first opening of the Reichstag by William II., when the young monarch was surrounded by almost every one of the lesser stars who reign over some little corner of United Germany. In this picture, as in the famous "Kaiser Proclamation at Versailles," all the faces are to be portraits.

THE CHAMPION OF MAJORITY RULE

SPEAKER REED MUST BE SUPPORTED.

From The Boston Journal.

Speaker Reed is making an attempt—a bold one, we admit—to abolish the practice which has made it possible for a handral of men to thwart the will of the majority. We trust that he will succeed, as he will be pretty sure to do it he is properly supported. The flimsy pretence that a man who is present bodily in a legislative hall is not present for a quorum is worthy only of the dark ages. A SURE CURE FOR REVOLUTION.

From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

Another twenty-five years in the wilderness of position is wanted to teach these half-baked revolutionists that this is a people's Government, where he will of the majority is law. THIS IS A REPUBLIC, IF YOU PLEASE.

From The New-York Press.

Usurpation, they (the Democrats) call it. The usurpation is not on the side of the majority, but the minority. Revolutionary, some say. Not in a country where the majority is supposed to rule. No, gentlemen! Your conspiracy of silence will not work.

REBELS AGAIN, AS OF YORE. From The Utica Herald.

From The Utica Heraid.

Men who reboiled against the Constitution and the Union, and failed to destroy the Republic by the sword, lead the Democratic minority in distracting and blocking the business of Congress. Their highest aim is to keep in his seat one of their number whose title is so shady that his party members of the Elections Committee did not undertake to defend it. They do not represent a principle. They are not battling for right. They have no nobler purpose than to retain the fruits of fraud, and deny justice.

NULLIFIERS. LIKE CALHOUN.

From The Albany Express.

The direct effect of the action of the Democrats, had it prevailed, would have been to mullify the Constitution by making the quorum authorized by that instrument powerless to do business. NOW YOU SEE HIM, AND NOW YOU DON'T.

From The Binghamton Republican.

When a Representative is in the House and in his seat he is not supposed to be there to dodge responsibility by imagining himself invisible, and then materialize when it suits his purpose to permit the House to proceed with business. He should either be a Representative at all times, or he should not be a Representative at all. Congressmen are not elected to play in ghost acts.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING."

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Henceforth, let the question of a quorum be one of simple, plain fact. Down with cowardly obstruction! WELL, SCARCELY.

From The Chicago Tribune. Is it in accordance with representative institutions that the majority should be handed over, bound hand and foot, to a malicious wrong-headed minority?

SOUTHERN BULLDOZERS GET A SET-BACK. From The Detroit Tribune.

Brer Mills, of Texas, the man who unwisely made public in advance the buildozers' scheme to wrest the control of the House away from the majority, is wondering what the harvest will be. He may conclude after awhile that the minority bit off more than it could chew. THE COUNTRY BEHIND THE SPEAKER.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The majority ask for nothing that is not just and reasonable, and the country will sustain the course which Speaker Reed is pursuing. MR. HILL RIGHT FOR ONCE. From The Utica Herald.

The popular sense has approved the ruling of President Hill, in 1883, and its application now to defeat in Congress the factics against which it was directed in the New-York senate cannot consistently be criticised by Democrats. It will enable the House to de ANTAGONIZING THE WORLD'S FAIR,

THE PUBLIC SADLY DISAPPOINTED. From The New-York Mail and Express.

From The New-York Mail and Express.

The Conference Committee's report ought to have been promptly adopted and the bill sent to the Governor to-day. This course would have given universal satisfaction—and the public are greatly disappointed by the course pursued. . . . We favored the original bill, but when one branch of the Legislature amended it by putting in twenty-four additional Fair Commissioners, and the other branch disagreed as to the whole of them, and the two bodies meet in Conference Committee and agree upon the compromise of striking out five of these names as non-residents, we accept that compromise, and wisdom and honor alike demand that it shall be adopted by the Legislature. that compromise, and wisdom and honor that it shall be adopted by the Legislatu THE SENATE AMENDMENT WISE.

From The New-York Press.

The Senate amendment seeks to neutralize to some extent to the intense Democratic partisanship which it was sought to incorporate in the bill. So far as the adding of new names to the list of commissioners accomplishes this purpose, it is a wise and just and patriotic act. We do not see how any right-minded Republican can give his vote to defeat this purpose.

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

AN UNENVIABLE POSITION.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The politics in the World's Fair legislation was injected by Democrats in preparing the bill at New York, and then perpetuated by Republican Assemblymen not sufficiently independent to act upon their own judgment, who join hands with the solid Democratic party in the Legislature.

It is not a honorable or an enviable position (which the bolters occupy). The Republicans in the Senate and the Assembly, who are committed to wise non-partisan legislation on the World's Fair project, should stand firm and resolute. If the seventeen deserters choose to continue their mistaken and ill-advisd course to the end, let them also bear the responsibility.

TAMMANY'S UNWISE ALLIES.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Why certain Republican Assemblymen join with Tammany Hall in defeating a bill which they might pass in a moment it is difficult to see. A grave responsibility is theirs, and we trust they may see their way to an agreement with the majority of their political associates when they return to Albany, Monday.

TAMMANY AN APPALLING REALITY. From The Albany Express.

From The Albany Express.

"The divine right to bolt" is the cornerstone of the Mugwump's creed. It is not good Republican doctrine. If every member of an army "fused to obey only those orders which he approved, that army soom would be a demoralized mob, and Anarchy would follow.

The Democrats in the Legislature are trying to make political capital out of this bill. They have been intent on that since the suggestion of a World's Fair was made. That being obvious to everybody, the plain duty of Republicans was not to play inte their hands.

If the Republicans in the Legislature had not been represented by shrewd and wide-awake men, the people would have seen this great enterprise turned into a political machine, which would have been officered by Tammany Hall is a stern reality.